

# The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 188, Vol. IV.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873.

[Price 6d.

## Cromwell Advertisements

**BELFAST STORE,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,  
&c. &c. &c.

**JAMES HAZLETT**

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened **EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL**, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with **EVERY CLASS OF GOODS**, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the **FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS** he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a **CASH BUYER** in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

**JAMES HAZLETT,**  
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

**KARL PRETSCH,**

**COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,**  
etc.,

Has now **PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS** of every description, **GLASS, and MOULDINGS**, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

*Colours Prepared in any Shade required*

Address: Next door but one to **MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

**THOMAS FOOTE,**

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**  
MELMORE TERRACE,

**CROMWELL.**

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

**BEFORE** purchasing your **WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY**, call on **E. MURRELL,**

and inspect his **CHOICE STOCK** of the above articles.

As all his **Watches and Clocks** are **TAKEN TO PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED** before they are delivered, Customers may depend on getting an article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of **WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES** cleaned and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

**NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.**

**D. MACKELLAR,**

**ACCOUNTANT and**

**GENERAL AGENT.**

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining Company, Registered;  
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Company, Registered;  
Kawaran Bridge Company (Messrs M'Cormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.

Office: *Melmore-street, Cromwell.*

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications prepared

## Cromwell Advertisements

**BUCHAN BROTHERS,**  
(Late of Dunedin),

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS AND FARRIERS,**  
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have **COMMENCED BUSINESS** in the premises lately occupied by **WM. BARNES**, and adjoining Heron's White Hart Hotel, where they are prepared to execute, at current rates, all branches of the above, including Repairs and Turnings in all kinds of Mining Machinery. By strict attention to business, combined with the supply of a good article, **BUCHAN BROTHERS** hope to earn a share of public patronage.

Cromwell, 10th February, 1873.

**STARKEY'S**

**KAWARAU HOTEL,**  
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel from **MR BASTINGS, G. M. STARKEY** begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the **KAWARAU HOTEL** has long since acquired for comfort.

*Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.*

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

**MR LAKE,**  
SURGEON,

May be consulted at his Residence, west end of **MELMORE-STREET,**

(Premises lately occupied by Mr Goodger).

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

**MR H. C. BREWER,**

Barrister, Solicitor, and Conveyancer,  
of Clyde,

will attend regularly the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Court held at Cromwell.

Mr H. C. BREWER further gives notice that it is his intention to visit Cromwell every **TUESDAY.** Clients desirous of obtaining legal advice and assistance can consult Mr Brewer at **STARKEY'S HOTEL** between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.



**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**  
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

**OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**  
(Wholesale and Retail).

**JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.**

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

\*.\*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

**BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.**

**RE-OPENING of the CROMWELL COAL-PITS.**

The Proprietors beg to announce that they are now prepared to **SUPPLY SUPERIOR COAL** (from a new seam) in any quantity.

A renewal of the extensive patronage formerly enjoyed by the proprietors is respectfully solicited. All orders will meet with prompt attention.

**COAL DELIVERED DAILY.**

## Cromwell Advertisement

**I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,**  
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

**CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.**

**WE** have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail *all* the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

**Drapery.**—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.  
Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs  
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.  
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds  
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields  
Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed  
Feathers, flowers, corsage, chignons, &c.  
A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

**Slop Department.**—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds  
Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and molaskin  
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain  
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton  
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds  
Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes  
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey pockets and pilot coats  
All the above Goods are to our special order.

**Boots and Shoes.**—A splendid assortment, consisting of:  
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather  
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet  
Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne  
Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

**Groceries and Provisions.**—Teas, coffees, sugars, candles, soaps, raisins, salmon, &c. &c.  
**Wines and Spirits.**—Brandy, rum, whisky, gin; port, sherry; light wines; bitters.

**Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.**—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, cam-lesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scutes, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, trowsers, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

**Timber and Building Materials.**—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1 inch; beveled and plain match lining  
Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes  
Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads  
Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

**Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.**—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

**Paperhangings.**—A large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

**Tinware** of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

**Kitchen Utensils.**—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

**Crockery.**—A large and well-assorted department.

**Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.**—large assortment.

**Furniture, Bedding, &c.**—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

**Chairs:** Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Pillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

**Commodities, chiffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers**

**Tables:** round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

**Washstands,** in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

**Sofas,** a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

**Mattresses:** feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

**Leather.**—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

**Grindery.**—a large assortment.

**Tobacco and Cigars.**—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

**Tobacco:** fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrott's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

**Cigars:** Tabacos, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

**Stationery and Books.**—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; lotter balances, clips, and files; pass-books  
Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks  
Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books  
Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow  
Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

**Fancy Goods.**—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

**Patent Medicines.**—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

**Perfumery.**—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

**Saddlery.**—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

**Bridles,** with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

**Curry-combs and brushes** of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

**Saddles,** ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over bogskin; various prices.

**Saddle-cloths,** kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds;

valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnishers, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

**Spring cart harness** complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

**Pack saddles,** straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

**Whips,** a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

**Produce.**—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatipu.

We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

**Sundries.**—Fens, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

## Cromwell

## VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,  
HABERDASHER, AND  
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of  
NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in  
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpacas,  
all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.

Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts  
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting  
Ladies and Children's Underclothing  
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of

Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in  
leather, kid, and cashmere  
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-  
trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery  
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods  
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery  
Perfumery, Musical Instruments  
Berlin and other Wools  
Paperhangings, Brushware  
Tobacco and Cigars  
and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
RETAIL  
FAMILY GROCERS,  
AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks  
to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding  
districts for the liberal encouragement they have  
received since opening the above establishment;  
and as they intend devoting their attention exclu-  
sively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade,  
they confidently hope, from their connection in  
Dunedin, to be able to place before the public  
a genuine class of goods, well and carefully  
selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general  
satisfaction. They would respectfully invite at-  
tention more especially to the following articles  
in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests,  
and boxes  
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality  
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands  
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf  
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme  
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces  
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality  
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's  
Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic  
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene  
Candles of the best brands  
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in  
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

## GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

## SPIRITS.

Islay Whisky—Arbeg's and Long Jones'  
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk  
and case  
J.D.K.Z. Geneva  
Burnett's Old Tom  
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk  
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's  
CORDIALS.  
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,  
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.  
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods deli-  
vered in all parts of the district at Cromwell  
prices.

## DAVID A. JOLLY &amp; CO.,

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT  
ASSORTMENT OF

## IRONMONGERY,

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting  
Powder and  
Fuse; Long and  
Short handle Shovels;  
Picks, Pick Handles, and  
Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold  
Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron  
Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and  
Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope  
for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and  
Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;  
Washing-boards; Brushware of every  
description; Nails; Canvas; Hose  
Pipes.—Contracts undertaken  
for supplying Mining Co.'s  
with Material of all  
kinds, on liberal  
terms. Free  
delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s

DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,  
CROMWELL.

## Cromwell

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD  
LATE MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Materia  
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST  
PRICES compatible with Good Material and  
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may  
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings  
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs  
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'  
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 2



## THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread  
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

JUNCTION BAKERY  
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the  
District.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge.  
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY  
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND  
MACHINIST.

Begs to intimate to his customers and the gene-  
ral public that he has REMOVED to his NEW  
PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Mel-  
more Terrace, where he will carry on every de-  
scription of Blacksmith work and Farriery as  
heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public  
generally that he has gone to the expense of get-  
ting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new  
principle, being the first introduced up-country,  
which he will guarantee to give general satisfac-  
tion; also, that he has made a reduction in the  
price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - - - 12s.  
DRAUGHT " - - - 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,  
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

HAWTHORN HILL NURSERY,  
DUNEDIN.

The planting season being close at hand,  
Orders for

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES  
FOREST TREES, HEDGE PLANTS,  
should be given without delay, so as to ensure  
early delivery.

## FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES.

The stock on hand comprises

All the best { Apple  
Apricot  
Cherry  
Nectarine  
Peach  
Pear  
Plum } 1, 2, 3, and 4  
kinds of { } years old.

Raspberry, red and yellow  
Gooseberry, white, green, and red  
Currant, black, white, and red  
Almond; Black Bramble  
Spanish Chestnut; Elder  
Eugenia Ugni; Fig  
Filberts and Nuts  
Mulberry; Olive  
Pomegranate; Quince; Walnut.

## FOREST TREES.

Ash, Birch, Blue and Red Gum, Stringy  
Bark, Elm, Oak, Lime-tree, Poplar, Hazel,  
Sycamore, Laburnum, Horse Chestnut,  
Pines, &c. &c.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSEMAN,

Moray Place, Dunedin.

Agent at Cromwell:

J. A. MATTHEWS,

ARGUS Office.

## Cromwell

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,  
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION  
AGENT,  
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,  
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively  
to these occupations, business entrusted to  
my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance  
Company.

J. C. CHAPPLE,  
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District  
may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet  
with prompt attention.

## CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on  
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of  
Books in every department of literature; and  
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to  
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number  
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly  
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly  
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,  
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION  
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

## NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on  
MOUNT PISA Station on and after this  
date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS,  
IRONMONGERY &  
BUILDING MATERIALS,  
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS,  
&c. &c.

Our Melbourne firm, Messrs MICHAELIS, HAL-  
LENSTEIN and Co., having recently opened a  
place of business in London, we have made ar-  
rangements with them to import most of our  
goods direct from Home, and are now in a posi-  
tion to supply this market with all goods bearing  
a profit on first cost only, thus saving the profit  
hitherto paid to importers.

STOREKEEPERS & WHOLESALE AND  
RETAIL BUYERS

will therefore be able to purchase cheaper from  
us than in Dunedin or elsewhere, besides having  
the advantage of being able to select their goods  
on the spot from one of the largest stocks on the  
gold-fields, (for particulars of which see our ge-  
neral advertisement.)

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

Cromwell, March 1873.

## NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the  
inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,  
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-  
dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our  
name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,  
Brunswick Flour Mills,  
LAKE WAKATIP.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,  
AGENTS,  
CROMWELL.

## Cromwell

HIGH GUM BOOTS.  
25s.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY in the Settlement  
of Claims; the LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM  
consistent with Safety; UNDOUBTED  
SECURITY; and LIBERAL  
REGULATIONS.

MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,  
Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,  
Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago  
of the well-known and long-established Office,

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE IN-  
SURANCE SOCIETY,

(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

Are now prepared to undertake the  
INSURANCE FROM FIRE

of every description of property, and to GUARAN-  
TEE THAT ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY AND  
LIBERALLY SETTLED BY THEMSELVES, thus avoid-  
ing the delay, anxiety, and inconvenience occa-  
sioned by Agents having to consult Boards of  
Directory and others at a distance.

Every information as to the Society's Rates  
and Principles, or as to Special Rates, may be  
obtained free on application, personally or by  
letter, to the HEAD OFFICE FOR OTAGO:

MESSRS GILLIES & STREET, Agents.

Or of the district agents, as under:

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,  
DUNCAN MACKELLAR.  
CLYDE—G. FACHE.

## Bannockburn &amp; Carrick Range

STUART'S FERRY,  
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and  
the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and  
Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

## THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,  
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,  
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-  
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions  
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from  
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-  
SIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC,  
the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau  
River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE,  
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn,  
the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Heels.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD  
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,  
NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet the  
increasing requirements of those districts, he  
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's  
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for  
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,  
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,  
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the  
public generally that they have removed to  
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick  
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-  
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit  
a share of their patronage.

## Bannockburn &amp; Carrick Range

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,  
QUARTZVILLE.CHARLES PEAKE,  
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour him with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on the most complete scale, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM.

fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,  
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## WALLSEND COAL MINE.

TO MEET THE TIMES.

JAMES LAWRENCE and Co. are prepared to deliver COALS, of a superior quality, at the Pir's Mouth at 12s. per ton; or at STUART'S FERRY (Cromwell Side) at 24s. per ton. The price delivered in CROMWELL will be 32s. per ton.

Orders left at Bridge Hotel, Cromwell, will be attended to.

Back loading taken.

Clyde

## MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

M. MARSHALL,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS  
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial  
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a  
small advance upon English prices.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,  
ALEXANDRIA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce  
that they are prepared to supply their  
SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty  
miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,  
BREWERS,  
ALEXANDRIA.

Luggate

## ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE.

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to  
Lake Wanaka).

H. MALDMAN ..... Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-  
modation for the comfort and convenience of  
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery,  
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at  
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

## WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully  
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,  
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker  
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-  
ceedingly picturesque; and on an island in  
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a  
PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,  
Proprietor.

## Arrowtown

## R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,  
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,  
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.  
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,  
Drapery, &c.

Agent for

T. ROBINSON &amp; Co.,

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,  
Dunedin and Melbourne.

## Queenstown



## THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,  
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES  
is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been  
erected for private families; and visitors may  
depend upon every convenience and comfort,  
combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee  
Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always  
going.

## PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,  
QUEENSTOWN.

In connection with the above, W. J. BARRY,  
Jun., begs to announce that he has taken  
THE STABLES

in connection with the Hotel, and assures those  
who may favour him with their patronage that  
horses will be well and properly cared for.

LIVERY: 6s. per night.

Horses on hire, 10s. per day. W. J. B., jun.,  
would call attention to the fact that he keeps a  
numerous and first-class stud for hiring pur-  
poses: consisting of saddle horses, ladies' hacks,  
and light draught horses. Side-saddles and  
buggies always on hand.

English Groom Paddocks for Horses.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER  
AND NEWS AGENT,  
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods  
always on hand. Importer of English and Colo-  
nial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended  
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the  
district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

## Dunedin

## BRITISH HOTEL,

corner of

GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention  
of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence  
of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Coun-  
try Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and  
centrally situated.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,

Proprietor.

## WANTED KNOWN.

PRICES REDUCED.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY NOISELESS  
LOCK-STITCH  
SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

Agent, Princes-street, Dunedin.

To meet the requirements of customers who  
find a difficulty in paying the full amount at  
once, Mrs Aldrich has adopted a method of time-  
payment to suit them.

W. REID, NURSERY  
and SEEDSMAN.

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of  
FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old;  
also, a large variety of Pines and other kinds of  
Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agri-  
cultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

All orders well packed, free of charge.

## Dunedin

## MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

PAPER BAG

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS' STATIONERS,  
STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN.

Lithographed Show Cards, Bottle Labels,  
208 etc., etc.

## THE KOOTI,

AND OTHER POEMS.

BY ALAN CLYDE,

AN OTAGO SETTLER.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO., PUBLISHERS.

195

ON SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

IMPORTANT TO SODA-WATER MANU-  
FACTURERS AND OTHERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received  
till 31st May, 1873, for the purchase of  
the exclusive use for the District of Cromwell,  
of HOGGEN'S PATENT APPARA-  
TUS, for supplying the Syrup in the manufac-  
ture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids,  
and STOPPER FOR BOTTLES.

The Pump supplies the required quantity of  
syrup into each bottle at the same time as the  
bottle is filled with aerated water. It saves the  
labour of two men in bottling, and is also appli-  
cable to other purposes, such as drawing or mea-  
suring any required quantity of liquor, or forcing  
any required quantity of liquid to any place.

The Stopper, for bottles containing aerated or  
gaseous liquids, such as Lemonade, Gingerbeer,  
or Sodawater, is self-acting. The stopper closes  
the bottle when it is filled by the pressure of the  
gaseous liquid from within, and the bottle is  
opened by applying pressure on the top of the  
stopper from without. The stoppers, being made  
of lignum vite or glass, never wear out, are self-  
acting in stoppering when filled, do away entirely  
with cork, wire, and string, are inexpensive, &c.

These patents are extensively used in England,  
America, and the Colonies. They can be seen  
in full working order on our premises in Dunedin  
and Oamaru.

The first cost of a factory introducing Patent  
Stoppers is reduced to nearly one-half when  
compared to starting a factory on the old prin-  
ciple, and possesses the advantage of giving  
greater satisfaction to consumers.

Also, FOR SALE, a No. 1 Hayward-Tylo-  
Sodawater Machine.

Apply to

THOMSON &amp; CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stoppered  
Aerated Waters, and

Importers of Sodawater Machinery.

Cordial Makers Goods of Every Description.

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

## CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Bannockburn, Quartzville, Carrickton, and  
Nevis, every Sunday, at 9 p.m.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3  
p.m.

For Dunedin via Teviot, Taapeka and Tokomai-  
raico, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Marven Ferry,  
Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown,  
every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at  
9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona,  
every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not  
later than 2 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices,  
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at  
9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Taapeka, and  
Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Mar-  
ven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at  
3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Luggate, Bendigo,  
every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis, Carrickton, Quartzville, and Ban-  
nockburn, every Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

Letters, newspapers, and packets will be re-  
directed from one post-office to another on the  
written instructions of the persons addressed,  
but on re-direction are chargeable with a new  
and distinct rate of postage, payable on delivery.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.—Multitudes of  
people are hopelessly suffering from Debility,  
Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of  
spirits, delusions, unfitness for business or study,  
failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude,  
want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a per-  
manent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE  
(ozone oxygen), which at once allays all irrita-  
tion and excitement, imparts new energy and  
life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly  
cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and  
distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and  
storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom  
pamphlets containing testimonials may be ob-  
tained. Caution: Be particular to ask Dr.  
Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad.  
Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kemp-  
thorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

PRINTING  
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

## CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS &amp; FENWICK.

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE  
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

## PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

## BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

## ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments  
Soirees, &c. &c.

## BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

## Business &amp; Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

## MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON FIRST-CLASS LOAN PAPER.

## POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

## ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

## Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

## Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale &amp; Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

## EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING

## The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

## EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON

And delivered the same day.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE  
DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS &amp; QUARTER.

## CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-  
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25%.

## STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Casual advertisements must be prepaid, other-  
wise the Proprietors cannot guarantee insertion.

The charge for Birth and Marriage Announce-  
ments is Half-a-crown each, payable at the time  
of insertion.



**WANTED**.—A thoroughly good GROOM. Wages, 25s. Apply, by telegraph or otherwise, to

WM. EAMES, Clyde.

#### ELECTION NOTICE.

**TO the ELECTORS of the KAWARAU DISTRICT.**

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to intimate that I am a candidate for the honour of being your representative in the Provincial Council; and should you repose your confidence in me, I will endeavour to promote the welfare of the district to the best of my ability. The present position of Provincial politics calls for the utmost vigilance on the part of your future member, and upon a careful selection of a representative will depend to a great extent the future proper recognition of this most important yet neglected constituency. I will take an early opportunity of meeting the electors at the various centres of population.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

#### [REQUISITION.]

To Mr DUNCAN MACKELLAR.

SIR,—We request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as the representative of the Kawarau district in the forthcoming election of Provincial Councillors; and in the event of your standing we pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure your return.

We are, yours &c.,

Edward Goninan	Jesse Geer
George Brown	James Cossar
Alexander Cameron	W. Smith
Matthew W. Armour	William Sutherland
James Stuart	Chas. Peake
Louis Busch	Wm. Crookston
Samuel Champion	E. G. Barnes
Donald McDonald	John Barr
John Simpson	John Bruce
Robert Scott	Edward Chilton
John P. Smiddy	George Chilton
James Thompson	John Pryde
Henrich Behrens	Alex. Rintoul
Neil M'Lellan	Joseph Berry
Wm. Elliot	Francis Wellings
Anthony Ferguson	William Goldsmith
Robert Kerr	Stades S. Graver
Robert Reid	John Young

#### [REPLY.]

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE KAWARAU DISTRICT.**

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the above Requisition, and with numerous requests from other parts of the District, I beg to intimate my intention of offering myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming Election for Provincial Councillors.

I shall only say here that if successful in my candidature, I shall endeavour to faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing the Electors in the various parts of the District.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

D. MACKELLAR.

**TO the ELECTORS of KAWARAU DISTRICT.**

#### ELECTION OF MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of this district, and will address you at an early date, due notice of which will be given.

My long residence in the district, and the interest I have taken in all public matters tending to its advancement, are a sufficient guarantee of my sincerity; and if you should think fit to elect me to that honourable position there shall be nothing done on my part to forfeit the confidence reposed in me.

I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN MARSH.

**MR COLCLOUGH**

WILL

MEET THE ELECTORS

AS UNDER:—

Carrickton	Tuesday, 17th
Bannockburn	Wednesday, 18th
	(At Mr Richards's).
Gorge	Friday, 20th
Perriam's	Thursday, 19th, at 7 p.m.

**MR MACKELLAR**

WILL

ADDRESS THE ELECTORS

At the time and place specified below:

Bendigo Wednesday, 18th.

IN pursuance of "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1870," I, WILLIAM LAWRENCE SIMPSON, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of KAWARAU, do hereby give notice that by virtue of a Writ bearing date the 22nd day of May 1873, under the Public Seal of the Colony, an ELECTION will be held for the Return of a Qualified Person to serve as MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OTAGO for the said Electoral District; and that the NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES will take place at the COURT-HOUSE, CROMWELL, at 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of June 1873, and the POLL, if necessary, will be taken on SATURDAY, the 21st day of June 1873.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,  
Returning Officer.

The following are the POLLING PLACES for the Electoral District of Kawarau:—

The Court-house, CROMWELL.  
The Public Hall, KAWARAU GORGE.  
The House of Mr Mitchinson, BENDIGO.  
The Police Camp, CARDRONA.  
The Canvas Booth, NEVIS.  
The School-house, NEWCASTLE.  
The Store of Cossar & Staite, BANNOCKBURN.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,  
Returning Officer.

#### KAWARAU ELECTION.

##### PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting will be held in the School-room, BANNOCKBURN, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., with the view of arriving at a conclusion as to the most suitable Candidate for the Representation of the Kawarau District, and of taking such steps as may seem desirable to secure his Return.

By order of the B. & C. Miners' Association,  
JOHN FENWICK,  
Hon. Secretary.

#### CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 18.

Business:—Initiations. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the R.W.M.

#### FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF SHARE in the KAWARAU GORGE COAL PIT AND LIME KILN. The Pit is in excellent working order, and is provided with all requisite appliances. In connection with it, also, there are Two DRAUGHT HORSES, ONE DRAY, HARNESS, &c. &c.

The purchaser of One-half Share will become SOLE PROPRIETOR of an excellent Stone 4-stalled STABLE.

For terms, apply

D. MACKELLAR.

#### FOR SALE or TO LET,

on liberal terms, the

BANNOCKBURN STORE AND HOTEL,

built on freehold land.

Also,

THE PUNT now in use at RICHARDS'S FERRY,

Kawarau River.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor,

JOHN RICHARDS;

or to

D. MACKELLAR,

Cromwell.

#### FOR SALE, Two BUGGIES, (one

double-seated), a SPRING CART, and a double set of Harness; also, a set of Harness to suit buggy or spring cart; and Two HORSES.

Apply to

GEORGE JENOUR,

Cromwell.

#### £2 REWARD.

LOST, a BAY HORSE, branded O on near thigh, 11 on near shoulder; supposed to be running on Ardour or Morven Hills Run. Finder will receive above reward on delivery to Mr V. A. PYKE, Mount Ida, or

Mr J. PRESHAW,

Cromwell.

#### F. SANSON, SADDLER

AND

HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

#### SHAMROCK STORE, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,  
FAMILY GROCER,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only  
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

#### New Advertisements.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF OTAGO.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the electors will be called upon to exercise one of the most responsible and important trusts which have been conferred upon them—that of deciding who is to be Superintendent of the Province. I believe it is the opinion of a large majority of the electors that the office should be held by me for another term. If so, it will be necessary that those who desire to give effect to this opinion should, on the polling day, record their votes by drawing the pen through the names of the other candidates.

I am aware that you are being dosed with statements to the effect that the present political crisis is the result of an undue grasping after power on my part. As Superintendent of the Province—an officer created by the Constitution, and elected by the people, liable at any time to be removed from office by a majority of the same—I am charged with attempting to subvert the one and to encroach upon the other. This charge is, upon the face of it, so utterly absurd and improbable, so entirely contrary to the nature of things, that it would be almost an insult to your common sense to attempt to rebut it. As Superintendent of Otago, I have been elected, among other things, for the express purpose of guarding the rights and liberties of the people; and I will venture to say that no man in the Province has taken a more active share than myself in asserting and vindicating both. I confess that, after well-nigh a quarter of a century's devotion to promoting the interests of this Province, it does sound strange to be charged with seeking to ride roughshod over the liberties of the people, and to subvert the Constitution, which, with others, I fought so hard to acquire. I am at a loss to conceive what possible object could be gained by such a betrayal of trust, and can only characterize the charge as a piece of the most unmitigated flimflam.—"The stuff that fools are fed with,"—which I hope my fellow-settlers will have sufficient perspicacity to see through. I would most earnestly entreat of you to investigate the whole matter for yourselves, and to take nothing for granted either on my *ipse dixit* or that of my opponents.

The Constitution Act passed by the Imperial Parliament most clearly provides that the powers of the Superintendent are co-equal with those of the Provincial Council: in fact, to a certain extent, they may be said to be superior, inasmuch as the initiation of money votes is vested in the Superintendent exclusively. The Act also distinctly provides that the practical administration of the Government shall be at the hands of the Superintendent. It provides, moreover, that the Superintendent shall have power to convene and prorogue the Provincial Council—not when the Council shall see fit, but when the Superintendent shall see fit. The Executive Council Ordinance passed by the Provincial Legislature provides "That the Superintendent shall act with the advice and consent of an Executive Council, chosen from among the members of the Provincial Council, 'who shall be appointed by the Superintendent and hold office at his pleasure.'" I quote the exact words of the Ordinance. Of course, it will be obvious that unless the Superintendent and the Provincial Council can mutually agree as to who are to be the members of the Executive, it is then in the power of the Council to refuse supplies, and to bring the affairs of the country to a standstill; or it may petition the Governor for the removal of the Superintendent in terms of the Constitution Act. In either case the only solution of the difficulty is an appeal to the people.

Such, then, being the terms of the Executive Council Ordinance, it is clear that I had a perfect right to remove Mr Reid from office as the head of the late Executive. In my opinion, the fact that Mr Reid had accepted an important office in the General Government—an office which involved the whole of his time being devoted thereto, and which involved moreover his residing at Wellington—not only justified but demanded the action taken by me. It was clearly impossible that he could serve two masters: either he must have thwarted Mr Stafford, his Colonial chieftain, or the Superintendent of Otago; for they were opposed to each other on points of policy in which the interests of the Province were concerned.

As to my refusal to convene the Provincial Council when requested so to do, the annexed copy of my reply to the application, sufficiently explains my action in the matter. Had the Council been called together six months earlier, the business of the country would have been brought to a temporary standstill so much the sooner, and the numerous public works which have been initiated during the past half-year, would have been postponed until the season for prosecuting them had passed.

As to my having applied for a dissolution and an appeal to the people, I cannot see by what process of reasoning this can be set down as either despotic or tyrannical. Most assuredly, it is neither pleasant nor profitable to subject oneself to an election contest with all the abuse and vituperation which it involves—and if, consistently with my duty to the Province, I could have seen any way out the difficulty, such a course would not have been urged by me. The very fact of my appealing to the people is a sufficient refutation of the charge of attempting to exercise arbitrary power; in fact, it is to protect the people against an attempt at arbitrary dicta-

tion by the majority of the Provincial Council, that I have been induced to make that appeal.

What are the actual circumstances of the case? The Council assembled on the 6th of May for the despatch of business. The Executive Government was prepared at once to submit for consideration the Estimates for the year, also various important questions bearing upon the interests of the Province in addition to those referred to in my opening address. The 19th of May arrived without any prospect of business being proceeded with. In the meantime the interests of the country were being neglected, and a large daily expenditure was being incurred for no practical purpose. Under these circumstances I submit that there was no course open but to prorogue and apply for a dissolution.

It is said that history frequently repeats itself. It is a remarkable coincidence that the present political situation is precisely similar to that which existed some sixteen or seventeen years ago, when the then Superintendent stood forth as the guardian of the public interests and the rights of the people, which at that time, as now, were being sacrificed at the shrine of faction in the Provincial Council.

Although I had resolved never again to drag the Superintendent through the mire of a contested election, yet, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I should have been glad had it been possible to have met you face to face prior to the polling day. It is physically impossible to go round the Province before the 18th instant, and to visit particular localities only, is apt to cause offence. Moreover, important official engagements make it exceedingly inconvenient to be absent from Dunedin. As it is, my views and opinions are, I believe, sufficiently well known to enable you to decide as to whether or not I am the most suitable candidate for your suffrages, without any personal canvass on my part.

Fully relying upon the sound judgment of the Electors, I am quite content to leave the result in your hands.—Yours faithfully,

JAMES MACANDREW.

#### OTAGO WASTE LANDS ACT, 1872.

##### APPLICATION FOR AN AGRICULTURAL LEASE,

Under Section 103B of the said Act.

Clyde Land District, June 9, 1873.

To the DISTRICT LAND OFFICER.

I hereby apply for a Lease of Land for agricultural purposes, situate at Lake Wanaka, near the township of Pembroke, on Run No. 334, bounded towards the North by Crown lands and by Lake Wanaka, also by the pre-emptive right on Run No. 334; towards the East by said pre-emptive right and Crown lands, towards the South by Crown lands, and towards the West by Scarburn or Waterfall Creek, and comprising five hundred and twenty-six acres, or thereabouts: in accordance with the provisions of section 103B of the Otago Waste Lands Act 1872, and the Agricultural Leases Regulations of the eighth day of December 1871, made under the "Gold-fields Act 1866," and the "Gold-fields Act Amendment Acts 1867, 1868, 1869."

HENRY CAMPBELL,

Lake Wanaka, Runholder,

By his agent, F. J. WILSON.

#### NOTICE.

The above application will be heard before me at the District Land Office, Clyde, on the second day of July next.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

District Land Officer.

#### MIDWIFERY.—Mrs C. THOMSON.

late of Aberdeen and Dunedin, begs to give notice that, having arrived in Cromwell, she is prepared to practise in the above profession. Mrs Thomson has a diploma from Aberdeen, and has had an EXPERIENCE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

Residence, at Mr JOHN HAYES', West End, Cromwell.

#### FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTH SHARE in WESTMORELAND WATER RACE;

1 iron Water-wheel, 14 feet in diameter—good as new—original cost, £175;

1 set of Blacksmith's Tools, consisting of bellows, anvil, vice, and all the necessary appliances;

1 Pump and pumping gear;

30 feet Piping, 6-inch bore;

1 Working Barrel, and piping, at present in the possession of Mr Holt, Clyde coal-pit;

1 Whim, complete, with spars, and all necessary appurtenances;

300lbs large sized rope;

Lot of timber;

30 sheets rail iron, at present covering a stable; Tubes, buckets, and sundries, too numerous to mention.

To be sold privately, in lots to suit purchasers.

For further information, apply to

NICHOLAS & CO.,

Cromwell Coal Pit;

Or to

JOHN PERRIAM,

Storekeeper, Lowburn.

# Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873.

The fire-bell rang out an alarm on Saturday afternoon, and a crowd collected almost instantaneously in front of Messrs Hallenstein's premises, whence a column of smoke was seen rising. Fortunately, however, it was only a chimney on fire, and the alarm soon subsided.

We are informed that on Friday last, a very pleasant evening was spent by some thirty or forty persons, in response to an invitation sent out by Mr Spence, of the British Hotel and Store, Nevis. Several gentlemen from Cromwell were present. Dancing was kept up until three or four in the morning; and the spread provided by the hostess is described as unusually sumptuous.

Taking advantage of Mr Bews being in the district during last week, the Mayor telegraphed to Mr Simpson, Provincial Engineer, stating the urgent necessity of making some improvements on the Carrick Range and Bannockburn road. We are glad to say the application has been successful. Three men were set to work yesterday, and two others will be put on when they can be obtained.

Another meeting in connection with the movement for establishing a gymnasium in Cromwell was held last Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall. The names of several new members were added to the list. An honorary secretary and treasurer was appointed, *pro tem*. The meeting confirmed the action taken in regard to ordering the making of several articles of gymnastic material; and decided also to conclude arrangements for leasing a room for six months. The election of officers was held over until the gymnasium had got into proper working order, when probably an addition to the number of members would take place.

The Municipal Council held a meeting in the Town-hall on Thursday evening, at which the Mayor and Councillors Dawkins and Wright were present. The minutes of the previous meeting (held on 1st May) were read and confirmed; and copies of outward correspondence read and approved. The Council resolved to call the attention of the Public Works Committee to the necessity of forming footpaths in Sligo and Beniscort streets, and of repairing the culvert in Melmore-terrace. The Mayor laid on the table a copy of the Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, and read some of its clauses for the information of the Council. It was resolved to instruct the Town-clerk to communicate with the Government, requesting that the necessary steps be taken to bring the Act into operation as regards the Municipality of Cromwell. The Town-clerk having reported that a bill given by Mr G. Jenour (a former Town-clerk and Rate-collector) to the Corporation had not been met at maturity, it was decided to inform Mr Jenour that if the amount be not paid before next meeting of Council, proceedings will be taken to recover. With the customary compliment to the Mayor, the Council adjourned.

Our Cardrona correspondent writes:—I was in hopes of being enabled to send you some good news from this locality, but I am sorry to say these hopes were blighted by the late flood, which did a great deal of damage to mining property. I do not know of a single party of miners, from the head of Cardrona to Branch Creek, who have not sustained more or less damage from this cause. In many cases it will take several weeks to get the claims again into working order. At Branch Creek the effects of the flood were severely felt: one party, who were just about to wash up, had their paddock and tail-race completely filled with coarse gravel and stones. There is considerable agitation among the miners here with regard to the granting of agricultural leases, and all future applications are likely to be strongly opposed. This has arisen through the recent law-suit between Mr Timothy Cotter and the Banner of War Company; and the feeling is likely to continue until some alteration is made in the land laws. We are just now greatly in want of some Government money to make our roads and tracks good for the winter; and no doubt the candidates for Kaurau, on arrival here, will be made acquainted with our requirements in this and other respects. Cardrona has been very much neglected hitherto, and I trust the member about to be elected will succeed in obtaining for us a greater share of attention for the future. The Rev. B. Drake held divine service here on Sunday last, and delivered a lecture on the following night—subject, "Mary, Queen of Scots." The lecture was well attended, and appeared to be much appreciated.—The same correspondent, in a letter dated 15th inst., says:—Mr Colclough addressed a meeting here last night (Saturday), and at the close received a unanimous vote of confidence. The Cardrona electors, as a body, seem to entertain a high opinion of Mr Colclough's fitness to represent them in the Council. He was long resident here, and rendered valuable service in the encouragement of mining enterprise in our midst. He possesses, moreover, a considerable share of ability; and in fact I do not think a more suitable man to represent our interests could have come forward. I have reason to think Mr Colclough's candidature will be well supported on the Cardrona.

The estimated population of Victoria on March 31 was 774,710.

An English cricketing eleven is expected to visit Australia next season.

The Provincial Council has been convened by his Honor for the 30th instant.

Sir David Monro has resigned his seat for Waikouaiti in the General Assembly, in consequence of serious illness in his family.

A telegram in the papers brought by the Great Britain, states that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh will not take place till next March, and that before it does the Queen will pay a visit to St. Petersburg.

The famous Krohmann's claim in New South Wales continues to keep up its reputation. A late telegram from Sydney states that 53 tons of stone from this claim yielded 5400 ounces of gold, or upwards of 100 ounces per ton.

There are four entries from New Zealand for the Melbourne Cup of 1873, namely, Mr Hume's Castaway, 3yrs; Mr Nosworthy's Lurline, 3yrs; Mr Nosworthy's Calumny, 3yrs; and Mr Ray's Tambourini, 4yrs. They are all Canterbury horses.

By a proclamation gazetted on the 9th ult., 111 Vaccination Districts were constituted under the provisions of the "Public Health Act, 1872." The same Gazette contains a notice appointing the Registrars of Births in the several districts to be Vaccination Inspectors under the said Act. Mr George Jenour is appointed Inspector for the Cromwell District.

Sir James Fergusson did not come from Melbourne in the Albion, as expected. He is to arrive by the Claud Hamilton. There is to be a grand procession at Wellington, and a torch-light procession in the evening. The Catholics and the Freemasons are quarrelling in regard to the reception, the Catholics declining to take any part if the Freemasons appear in regalia.

Mr Reeves, formerly well known as a mining engineer at Hokitika, and subsequently of Dunedin, has perfected a method for saving all the gold now lost under the ordinary crushing system, by the use of oxyhydrogen gas combined with platinum, by which the whole of the gold and other metals can be saved at a cost of a few shillings per ton. The method sounds rather problematical, but capitalists seem to think well of it, for we read that, at a meeting held in Greville's Rooms, Sydney, it was resolved to place the invention before the public.

The respective debts of the Provinces, in the order of their amounts, are:—Otago, £1,332,425; Canterbury, £683,319; Auckland, £681,750; Wellington, £336,706; Westland, £207,343; Hawke's Bay, £133,343; Nelson, £81,372; Taranaki, £31,000; Marlborough, £13,527; total, £3,480,872. Counting three Natives as equal, in the average of tax-bearing powers, to one European, we may state the Provincial debts at per head of population, in round numbers:—Otago, £10; Canterbury, £14; Wellington, £12 10s.; Auckland, £9 10s.; Westland, £13 10s.; Hawke's Bay, £15 10s.; Nelson, £3 10s.; Taranaki, £6; Marlborough, £2 10s.

A down-country exchange says damage was done to mining property at the Teviot by the late flood to the extent of several hundred pounds. The telegraph operator, although he had intelligence of the flood at the head of the river several hours before any indications of it were given at the Teviot, took no measures to inform the miners of its likelihood. The Superintendent has communicated with the General Government with the view of having it made a rule that in future approaching floods shall be telegraphed from one station to another along the river bank, with the view of giving time for the miners and others to take precautionary measures to save themselves loss.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

Since our last, election news appertaining to this district can be said to have received no additional items. Beyond his advertisement to the electors, Mr Marsh has remained perfectly quiescent, having taken, to all appearance, no steps whatever to secure support either in the town or the outlying districts. Mr MacKellar and Mr Colclough, on the contrary, have been busy. Both have addressed meetings of electors at several of the centres of population, and advertise their intention of doing so during the week in those they have not yet visited. Almost as a matter of course, both have received votes of confidence in each case. Public opinion seems hardly to be made up yet, either one way or the other. The general belief is that the two gentlemen are well matched as regards ability to represent the district faithfully and creditably. On all sides, gladness is expressed that there is no possibility of the district's interests being neglected, and its honour tarnished, as in the past. We present side by side the speeches of both candidates as delivered in Cromwell, and from these the electors must judge. Beyond the three already named, there is no likelihood of others coming to the post on the nomination day.—We need hardly remind the electors that the day of nomination is Thursday first, and that of polling the following Saturday.

To-morrow the polling for the Superintendency takes place. During last week, the electors of Cromwell were given the opportunity of hearing Mr Gillies, who succeeded in creating a fairly favourable impression.

Doubtless his personal visit has gained him some support beyond the little his reputation would have secured him. He told us nothing or but little further than he told them in Dunedin at his nomination. For reasons which we gave, we last week advised the electors to return Mr Macandrew; and nothing Mr Gillies said causes us to withdraw that advice. Throughout this district, and even in the town itself, we believe that Mr Macandrew will have the majority, probably a large one. And the result will doubtless be the same throughout the Province. Different it might have been had the "constitutional" party succeeded in persuading a better than Gillies to contest the election; although the return of even any opponent would have been doubtful in the face of so short an allowance of time for a canvass of the Province.

The polling for seven candidates, out of seventeen proposed, for the representation of Dunedin took place on the 10th inst. The following are the names of those elected, and the number of votes polled by each:—

Davie.....	907
Turnbull.....	907
Reynolds.....	837
Fish.....	700
Turton.....	623
Haggitt.....	564
Bathgate.....	553

The unsuccessful candidates polled as follows:—Cargill, 530; Prosser, 518; Reeves, 507; Walter, 338; Cutten, 321; Barton, 285; Isaac, 247; Millar, 123; Rossbotham, 83; Graham, 81.

On the 11th, Mr John M'Lean was re-elected for Oamaru without opposition. Mr Udall, the other candidate proposed, was found not to be on the roll.

The polling for the Milton election took place on the 11th, and resulted as follows:—Gillies, 82; Cunningham, 67.

For Waikouaiti, the late member did not seek re-election. The polling took place on Saturday last, when Mr James Mills was returned by a majority of 14, the numbers being—Mills, 84; Orbell, 70.

Mr David Maitland opposes Mr Clark, the late member, for the Matau district.

Mr H. Daniel has been elected without opposition for Riverton.

The Tuapeka polling takes place to-day. Mr Bastings is almost certain to be re-elected, and there is likely to be a close contest between Messrs Pyke and J. C. Brown.

The nomination for the Dunstan took place on Saturday, when Messrs Shepherd and Hazlett were proposed. There was no show of hands, but Mr Shepherd demanded a poll, which is to take place on Friday next.

Waiholia has once more returned Mr Molison, with a majority of 46 over his opponent, Mr Black.

For Port Chalmers, Mr M'Dermid has been returned unopposed.

Messrs Beighton, Ireland, and Nicholson are in the field for Mount Benger.

Mr Monat has retired from the Waitahuna contest, which is thus left to Mr G. F. C. Browne, the late member.

Messrs Innes and Robert Clarke, from the Arrow portion of the district, and Messrs Hallenstein and Manders, from the Queens-town, are candidates for the Lake district. It is probable that Mr Manders will give way in favour of Mr Hallenstein. The polling is on the 19th.

The Taieri election (of three members) took place on the 13th inst. The following is the result:—

Shand.....	330
Reid.....	312
Allan.....	294
Prain.....	136
Webb.....	80

The former members for the district are thus returned by a large majority.

Oteramika, formerly represented by Sir F. Dillon Bell, has returned Mr Andrew Kinross, by a majority of five over his opponent, Mr Hamilton.

The polling for Caversham is filled for the 20th. Messrs Stout and Leary are in the field.

Mr Tolmie is to be opposed by Mr Cutten for the Peninsula.

For the Clutha, four candidates were proposed,—viz., Messrs Thomson and Henderson, the late members; Mr John M'Neil, the Mayor of Balclutha, and Major Richardson. The polling on Saturday resulted as follows:—Richardson, 207; M'Neil, 161; Thomson, 140. Mr Henderson seems to have retired, although we have no positive information to that effect.

## BANKRUPTCY ACT NOTICE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

GEORGE MANSON, storekeeper, Carrickton. Filed, June 5th. F. J. Wilson, Clyde, solicitor.

ROBERT WESTWOOD, Clyde. Filed, June 11th. H. C. Brewer, Clyde, solicitor.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Chest and stomach complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's pills exercise the estimable power of cleansing each component of the blood, and rendering that fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which are at certain seasons the besetting dangers of mankind in town and country. The directions for use enable every one to regulate the operation of these pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

## RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

### FRAUD SUMMONSES.

Owen O'Neil v. Joseph Berry.—£6 11s. 2d. The Resident Magistrate was of opinion the defendant had not done anything that would cause the Court to exercise any of the powers conferred under the Act. The summons was therefore dismissed.

Timothy Cotter v. — Story.—£6 19s. 1d. Defendant was brought up on warrant issued by Mr Stratford, R.M. at Arrowtown, for not appearing before the Court at that place in obedience to a fraud summons. His Worship discharged the defendant, on the same ground as that on which the defendant in the preceding case was dismissed.

### CIVIL CASES.

Charles Binge v. Wm. Anderson.—£4 2s. 6d. Defendant paid £2 2s. 6d. into Court, and judgment was given for plaintiff for the costs, 19s.

C. Binge v. R. Joblin.—£3 1s. No appearance of defendant. Judgment for amount claimed, with 16s. costs.

I. Hallenstein & Co. v. Wing Yet.—Judgment for amount, with 41s. costs.

Andrew Wood v. Robert Brown.—Claim £20, for removing the natural support from plaintiff's land in Melmore-street. Plaintiff was nonsuited, by request, and ordered to pay 40s. costs.

## WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

### APPLICATIONS.

*Extended Claims* were granted to T. B. Clyde and another, Upper Nevis; E. Kennedy and another, Adams's Gully; F. Shanbrook and two others, Pipeclay Gully.

*Protection.*—Certificates were granted to the undermentioned:—Adam Spence, Nevis, ninety days; quartz claim at head of Pipeclay; John Bull Company Nos. 1 and 2, head of Pipeclay, sixty days. In the case of the John Bull Co., it was stated that two men would be constantly employed getting out stone, but that it would be impossible for the company to continue crushing operations throughout the winter. Protection was granted for four men's ground.

*Water Race.*—T. B. Clyde, Nevis, applied for an extension, but the decision was adjourned till the 19th inst.—E. Kennedy and another were granted the right to two heads from Adams's Gully.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The Queen has presented to Queensland six red deer from Windsor Forest.

The Parisian Assembly has voted the reconstruction of the Vendome column.

The eldest son of Princess Louise of Hesse has fallen from a window and been killed.

The Prince of Wales has left Vienna. He was brilliantly entertained throughout his whole visit.

Another terrible conflagration has occurred at Boston. Damage to the amount of some £300,000 has ensued.

The Bank of France has advanced the Government 200,000,000 francs in gold for the payment of the indemnity.

There has been a great trade demonstration at Hyde Park to protest against the laws for the punishment of workmen.

The Tichborne trial is proceeding. A Miss Loder and a Wapping witness fully identify the claimant as Arthur Orton.

Signor Figueras, the Spanish Premier, has announced the separation of Church and State, and the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The Derby was won by Col. Tatton Sykes's Doncaster, Crawford's Gang Forward and Saville's Kaiser running a dead heat for second place. The race was a most exciting one.

The competition at the wool sales has been animated, foreign buyers being especially numerous. France is the principal foreign customer, but Germany furnishes a number of buyers, while America has none.

The Bonapartists support M'Mahon's new Government, and tranquility everywhere prevails throughout France. It is rumoured that it is intended to proclaim a Republic, and make M'Mahon President for five years, and irresponsible. Germany has declined to enter into diplomatic relations with M'Mahon and the Government, until an assurance is given that they will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of June 3. M'Mahon has authorised Prince Napoleon to enter France.

### BY THE SUEZ MAIL.

The English papers deal very fully with Australian and New Zealand affairs.

Brigham Young has resigned several of his offices, but still remains President of the Mormon Church.

Owing to the state of the Pope's health, a new Pope is said to have been nominated, belonging to the Jesuits.

Sir James Fergusson gave a lecture at Maybole on the Colonies, in which he referred in glowing terms to their loyalty.

The Murillo, steamer, which ran down the Northfleet, is under arrest by the Spanish authorities, and an inquiry is proceeding.

During the month of May, three emigrant ships are to be dispatched to New Zealand, taking eight or nine hundred passengers. Dr Featherston thinks that within eight months he will be able to send from eight to ten thousand.

At the wreck of the Atlantic off Nova Scotia, not one woman was saved. There are contradictory reports as to the conduct of the crew. The officers behaved gallantly. A Church of England clergyman was rescued by Firth, the chief officer, from the rigging, where many had taken refuge.



## KAWARAU ELECTION.

## MR MACKELLAR'S MEETING.

On Friday evening, at Kidd's Hall, Cromwell, Mr D. MacKellar, one of the candidates for the representation of Kawarau District in the Provincial Council, addressed a well-attended meeting of electors and others.—His Worship the Mayor, took the chair at eight o'clock, and with a few appropriate remarks introduced the candidate.

Mr MacKellar said that although he had fully made up his mind, some twelve months ago, to offer himself as a candidate for Kawarau district at the next quadrennial election—which in the ordinary course of events would have occurred in something less than two years hence—the unexpected dissolution of the late Council had caught him somewhat unprepared, and indeed he had given up all intention of becoming a candidate on the present occasion; but having received many spontaneous assurances of support from old and valued friends in various parts of the district, he was at last, after much hesitation, induced to come forward. Under these circumstances, he trusted the electors would not think it presumptuous in him to seek the honour of representing them in the Council. He came forward as an independent candidate, and did not wish to be returned as a supporter either of Mr Macandrew or Mr Reid. If the electors thought him worthy of their confidence, they would allow him to go down to the Council and ascertain for himself the true state of political affairs, and then act according to the best of his judgment. Mr Davie, one of the new members for the city, had suggested a fusion of parties, and other influential men had expressed their concurrence in the suggestion. He (Mr MacKellar) would be willing to join a party of that kind, and would follow the example set by numerous Otago politicians and adopt "Progress" as his watchword. It had been said that he was a rabid Reidite; but he would endeavour to convince the electors that such was not the case. He intended to show, by commenting upon his Honor's Opening Address, that he approved a large number of Mr Macandrew's proposals, and disapproved of others. Referring to the grant of £40,000 for a water-race and sludge-channel at Naseby, that, he considered, was a matter no one could find fault with; but as a candidate for Kawarau, he thought it strange that Naseby should get so large a gift whilst Cromwell had failed, after two years' negotiation, to obtain a loan of £4000 on behalf of the Carrick water-race. That failure went to show that the district had not been well represented. He was favourable to the speedy completion of the Main Trunk Railway from Waitaki to the Bluff and Lake Wakatipu, and would advocate the gradual extension of the Tuapeka line towards Cromwell and Queenstown. He highly approved of the system of encouraging local manufactures by offering bonuses for their introduction. Better school accommodation was very much required, for he was of opinion that many of the physical ailments prevalent among children were due to overcrowded schoolrooms. The number of public schools in the Province was about 130, and he thought 40 were as many as one inspector could undertake to examine within a year—that was, if the work of inspection was to be done efficiently. He would therefore be in favour of appointing two additional inspectors: the people would never get value for their money until this was done. He did not think the Province yet required a training-school. If the teachers' salaries were raised, and they were allowed decent incomes to live upon, there would be no difficulty in getting suitable men from Home. He would strongly advocate putting the main lines of road between Dunedin and Queenstown in thorough repair. The provision made for the establishment of Road Boards on the Gold-fields was a very wise one, but difficulties stood in the way of bringing the Ordinance into operation in the meantime. He was opposed to the construction of harbour defences, because he considered them unnecessary. Was in favour of encouraging immigration to a moderate extent, and would give immigrants employment on public works till such time as they found other engagements. With regard to the new Mining Bill, that was a matter for the Assembly to deal with; but the Miners' Associations should make it their business to study the bill, and pass and publish their opinions on the subject. In dealing with purely mining matters, he would take instructions from the associations, but would not promise a slavish obedience to their wishes in any other matters. To the Waste Land Act of 1872 he would give a fair trial. He agreed that the weak point of the Act was the provision for an irresponsible Board, and would endeavour to have that provision modified so as to make the Board a political one. The system of selling land on deferred payments was all very well, but improvements should be insisted upon in order to prevent monopoly. Having thus reviewed the Opening Address, the electors could now judge for themselves how far he agreed with his Honor. In reference to the requirements of our own district, one of the greatest sins of omission committed by his Honor was that he made no mention of commonage for the gold-fields. Seeing that the revenue derived from the gold-fields last year was about equal to that derived from the runholders, he thought such an omission quite inexcusable. The matter of commonage was one of the very first in which he would, if elected, endeavour to set the ball rolling. There was now a great deal of traffic between Cromwell and the Nevis, and funds should be provided to form and improve the road, as well as to keep it in repair. Between the Upper and Lower Nevis a good track was much needed, and he would urge an appropriation of money for that purpose. The Carrickton road should, in his opinion, be taken over and maintained by the Government; and the Quartz Reef Point track should be widened so as to permit of dray traffic, and extended as far as Bendigo. He thought it the duty of Government to purchase the Bannockburn bridge at once, and have done with it: that would have to be done sooner or later. He was glad to observe that the Inspector of Schools had recommended a vote of £400 for a stone school-house at Cromwell, and hoped the item would be passed by the Council. In conclusion, he would remark that if elected he intended to be very modest, at all events for the first session: he would not be continually getting up and raising little points to the interruption of business. With the permission of the meeting, he would read an extract

from a recent leading article in the *Daily Times*,—a passage he thought peculiarly apposite at the present time:—

"Choose as your representatives those men only who have shown their ability to conduct their private affairs with success. Do not choose a man who has made a mess of his own business, who has been half a dozen things, and failed in them all, who has taken up politics to keep the wolf from the door. Do not choose a man on account of the number of things he will promise to get done for the district. Do not choose a man who starts impossible theories, and who defends them with a certain dialectical skill. Elect one who has become known as a shrewd, hard-headed, practical man of business (he need by no means be rich)—the sort of man you would choose as a trustee for your wife and children—the sort of man you would go to for advice if you were making an investment. These are the men we want now—men who have got a character to lose, and who are willing to give the same attention to public matters that has secured the success of their own affairs."

The candidate concluded his address in these words:—"Gentlemen, for this district there are three candidates before you: of the three, choose you now which one comes nearest the standard. I now leave the matter in your hands." (Applause.)

In answer to questions, Mr MacKellar said that as no Government could afford to pay compensation for a large number of runs, he would be inclined to let the current leases expire, except in cases where blocks were required for agricultural purposes. He was in favour of free selection, and would have the land surveyed first where practicable; but would insist on the purchaser at once settling down and improving the land. As a general rule, the extent of land sold to any individual should be limited. For the construction of railways, he would advocate the principle of borrowing money on security of the land. If the Superintendent should select such an Executive as the present one, he would certainly give them a chance, and would not raise any capricious opposition. He hoped, however, the fusion of parties he had previously spoken of would be accomplished. He considered that, as a rule, the Government officers received the full value of their services. He would like to see the gold duty reduced, but until some other means of revenue was provided to make up the deficit, he could not promise its total abolition. He was not in favour of abolishing pounds, but was of reducing the fee on miners' rights. [Various questions of lesser importance were asked and answered, but we have not space to report them.]

Mr William Grant had great pleasure in proposing—"That Mr MacKellar is a fit and proper person to represent this district in the Provincial Council." (Applause.)

The motion was seconded by Mr J. S. Burres, and was carried unanimously.

## MR COLCLOUGH'S MEETING.

Mr Charles Colclough, one of the candidates for this district, addressed a numerous meeting at the Kawarau Hotel last evening. His Worship the Mayor presided.

Mr Colclough spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, as the majority of you are aware, I was invited to stand for a seat in the Provincial Council at the last election, and I would then have availed myself of the honour had I believed that I should have been able to devote that attention to the office which the electors have a right to expect; but I declined on that occasion, for private reasons. Now, however, the case is different, and I am now prepared to devote my whole attention to your interests. Referring to the election for Superintendent, I wish you to understand that although I approve of Mr Macandrew's action with regard to the late Council, I will not be bound to any party. Whatever side I may take, you may rest assured it will be the one that shall do the most for the up-country districts. I hold that the course pursued by Mr Macandrew was the only way to clear the House of one party or the other, so that legislation might proceed. For Mr Gillies, personally, I have a great respect; but I think he would obtain many more votes if he had come forward independently instead of as a mere cat's-paw of Mr Reid. A great deal has been said about the majority of the Council protesting against the dissolution; but I believe that very many of that majority were afraid of a dissolution because they knew that their chances of re-election were very small. I will now proceed to matters of more immediate interest to the Kawarau electors. Prominent among these is the necessity for having periodical sittings of the District Court in Cromwell, which I would use my best efforts to secure. If it should be decided to hold sittings of the Supreme Court at any central town in the Northern Gold-fields, I would decidedly recommend they should be held at Cromwell. I am of opinion the Government should be asked to assist in obtaining a local hospital—an institution very much needed. I advocate the purchase by Government of the Kawarau Bridge, it being on one of the most frequented highways in the Province, and leading to the most promising gold-fields. I would also endeavour to procure the formation of a dray-track to the Upper Nevis, otherwise, when the railway shall have been completed to Kingston, the trade will be entirely diverted from Cromwell. Though I am satisfied the cost of its construction would have been better applied in erecting a bridge at Deadman's Point, the continuance of the Quartz Reef road to Bendigo will meet with my advocacy, as I believe it would be a great benefit to the district. In regard to the existing depasturing licenses, I hold it is undesirable to renew them on expiry. I would recommend that the runs be subdivided into blocks not over 10,000 acres, so that a class of people who would be really valuable settlers might be induced to occupy the land. I am an advocate for free selection, for these reasons: the country is mountainous, the land fit for cultivation occurs in small patches, and is mostly far distant from any market; and if free selection were not permitted, very little land would be taken up. The principle of selling land on deferred payments, withholding the title for five years, and compelling improvements, is in my opinion the one best calculated to induce immigration and promote the prosperity of the Province. We are all pretty well aware that the Waste Land Act now in force gives no power to proclaim commonages, or rather no power to take land compulsorily from the squatter for that purpose. For this reason Cromwell is today without a commonage. Should you return

me, I will not permit the matter to rest until we shall have succeeded in getting the Act amended, and in procuring substantial commonages for Cromwell, Bannockburn, Nevis, and a further extension of that at Cardrona. You are aware that in some parts of this district serious inconvenience has arisen through the granting of agricultural leases upon lands that have proved to be auriferous. Through a defect in the Act, no mention is made as to who shall pay in cases where compensation shall have been awarded to the leaseholder for miners' damage. I contend that it is most unjust that the miner should be called upon to pay for damage that would not have existed if the Government had taken due precaution in the terms of the lease. No later than last sitting of the District Court at Queenstown, the Judge decided that although the leasing regulations gave the miner the right of entry to search and prospect for gold, it did not authorise him to take it out after having found it. I may say, shortly, on this matter that I will endeavour to get alterations made in these regulations, so that the actual miner shall not be interrupted, and that the Government shall pay damages done or to be done to the crops thereon. I am an advocate for the abolition of tolls, believing that the cost of collection is a serious loss to the State, and that although the up-country districts contribute largely to increased freight charges, they receive no equivalent. I would therefore substitute, as a means of obtaining revenue, a tax on vehicles, and place the amount to the credit of provincial revenue. The desirability of gradually reducing the duty on gold is a matter which I should urgently press upon the attention of the Government. Notwithstanding the grand flourish of trumpets with which Mr Shepherd introduced the subject of the new Mining Bill here some time ago, I find in that document a proposal to charge 20s. for each water-license, instead of 2s. 6d. as at present. I would endeavour to have that proposal modified by the Assembly. Another fault in the bill is that in the case of an application being objected to, the applicant has to set the law in motion and summon the objector. I seek the suffrages of the electors on the ground that I have been connected with mining and mining matters for twenty years, and if possessed of ordinary intelligence, I must be well qualified in that respect. After an absence of about four years from the Cardrona, I received such a gratifying reception that I feel assured no person would have received the support of that portion of the district in preference to myself; and I mention it as showing that where I am well known my conduct has met with the most hearty approval. In conclusion, if elected my best efforts will be devoted to the welfare of the district; and having the reputation of being a good "sticker," I will not easily relinquish an object I may desire to attain. (Applause.)

In reply to questions Mr Colclough said:—I would endeavour to promote tree-planting by offering liberal encouragement to persons desirous of growing them. Would endeavour to get tenders for Union-line mails invited for both Clyde and Cromwell as the terminating points, and believe the difference in the price would not be so very great.—when, if so, no doubt Cromwell would have the right to be made the terminus.

Mr John Hayes, of Cromwell, proposed a vote of confidence in the candidate, which on being seconded by Mr E. McNulty, was carried unanimously.

The candidate returned thanks, and assured the meeting that if elected he would give them no cause to complain of him.

## BENDIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 10, 1873.

Man has for centuries been trying to understand the weather, and it is still beyond his comprehension. I was grumbling in my last at the startling and unpleasant variety experienced in one week, and since then we have had warm pleasant days, as unlike mid-winter as it is possible to conceive; but only in elevated situations. The Clutha valley has been filled for the past week with a dense fog, totally impervious to the sun's rays. I met a shepherd yesterday, in the Rise and Shine Gully, high up in the Dunstan range, who had just emerged from the pall of fog. His countenance was a study, with the broad grin of pleased astonishment depicted thereon, at getting once more into sunshine; he said "it was verra like comin' up frae a dark cellar." This is all very well, but fogs do not increase our water supply, and a little rain or snow would at the present time be considered of more importance than even the general election now in progress. "We all love fine weather," said a writer, speaking of the weather in England, last January, "and the writer for one is always more grateful and better pleased on a fine day than a wet one. This may be a confession of weakness, but it is a fact, and after more than three months of nearly incessant rain, one feels obliged to confess it." Would that we in Otago were under a similar obligation!

The Cromwell company are still able to keep the ten stampers at work, but every available drop of water is in requisition on the wheel. As the mill is situated at the embouchure of the entire drainage of Bendigo proper, this will give a tolerable idea of the present scarcity in this usually well-watered district.

The Aurora tributers started a few days ago in high spirits, both batteries crushing away right merrily. But alas! "what a falling off was there!" Only four stamps are now in use, and even these will have soon to suffer the fate of Captain Jarvey if Jupiter Pluvius does not condescend to open his sluice-gates. This company are really to be commiserated for the trials and disappointments they have been subject to from the coquetish weather of the past year; however, they have displayed excellent pluck, and this in the end, like truth, shall prevail.

The Lucknow tunnel still "drags its slow length along." It is now in nearly 260 feet; the rate of progression is about four feet per week. As six men are employed who work hard and unflinchingly, it may be conceded

that the nature of the rock partakes slightly of the adamantine order. However, the state of things may be altered at any moment by the appearance of a soft band of slate which is almost certain to be met with as the lode is reached.

Sluicing operations, so far as the limits water supply permits, are being vigorously prosecuted. The frost, as yet, has not seriously interfered with the tail races, which a singular and unwonted fact at this time of the year.

During the heavy rain a fortnight ago, tremendous stream poured off the Ardgou terrace at the station and inundated the homestead, necessitating a considerable amount of wringing and drying of household effects on the following day. The long drought had soaked the surface that the water ran down the hills as from the roof of a house. If this downpour been general, it is probable that many disasters would have been averted.

There is little excitement here in relation to election matters. The general opinion is that after the Hickey lesson we have been taught, the best man will win this time. Who can say? "The best laid schemes mice and men gang aft agley," and a "wee" may by a fluke again carry off the honours from the "weight carriers." Let the electors make up their minds as to who the "best man," and secure his return by unanimous vote. I fancy, careless as miners are generally about their own interest, a "digger" representation farce is about played out. Then let us have a member, a man who, as Mr Reynolds observed, has a great stake in the country than is comprised in a tooth-brush carried in his pocket.

## BANNOCKBURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 16, 1873.

Of course the only subject of public interest here at present is that of the approaching elections, and everything appertaining thereto. Not nearly so much interest appears to be taken in the Superintendent election as in the election of a member for Kawarau. Perhaps this is mainly owing to the fact that there are but few who are qualified to vote in the former case. Mr MacKellar had meeting with the electors at our schoolhouse on Thursday evening, when, notwithstanding the very unfavourable nature of the weather, there was a very fair attendance. On the motion of Mr Stuart, Mr Crombie took the chair, and in reduced the candidate, who explained his views on the various subjects of importance in a very clear and satisfactory manner. He professes that, if elected, he will go into the House as an independent member, pledged to support neither Mr Macandrew nor Mr Reid; but from the tenor of his remarks, I think one can see a leaning towards Macandrew. After the candidate had done speaking, he was questioned on various subjects by Messrs Kemp, Bunch, Ray, and others, and a vote of confidence was carried, although not by a very large majority, an amendment being also put to the meeting, proposing simply a vote of thanks for his address, for which a considerable number of hands were shown. Mr MacKellar seems to be the popular candidate in this direction so far, but as we have yet to hear the other candidates, of course it is hard to say what the feeling may be after they have favoured us with their views.

The petition to the Provincial Council for a commonage has been going the round the district for signature during the last fortnight. One member of the Committee, the Miners' Association got somewhat of seventy names in a very small portion of the district in a single afternoon. The Association will have to get all the signatures it possibly can, and have everything in readiness for our new member to take down with him, and our member, whoever he may be, will have to do all he possibly can in the matter to please his constituents in this portion of the district, commonage being the great want. Owners of horses here are loud in their expressions of indignation, in consequence of several animals having been taken to the Clyde pound, and there sold, in some instances for less than the poundage. What makes the matter the more irksome is the fact of these impoundings being advertised only in the *Dunstan Times*, where very few here ever see. Consequently, a man may have his horse impounded and sold without knowing anything of it for months afterwards.

I am sorry to say another accident occurred at Quartzville on the evening of Sunday, 8th inst., by which Mr Grainger Clarke, late to Messrs Cossar and Bennett, had his shoulder dislocated. From what I hear, it seems to have been done while he was "larking" with two other men. Dr Lake is attending the sufferer.

A rather novel case of "jumping" place a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Quartzville. An individual very well known in this part of the district had procured timber and calico, with which he covered some old walls as a residence for himself. Just as he got it finished, he had occasion to leave it to take care of itself for a short time. When he returned, it was to find it occupied by another man, who positively refused to go out, declaring that the place suited him first-rate, and he meant religiously to stay in it. I believe the rightful owner has to law over the matter.

London telegrams published in the *Dunstan Times* announce the death of Baron Liebig, the eminent German chemist, and Justice Chase, of the United States.

## THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

## MR J. L. GILLIES AT CROMWELL.

On Wednesday evening, in accordance with previous announcement, Mr Gillies came before a meeting of electors at Kidd's Hall, to state his views on political questions, and to urge his claims as a candidate for the Superintendency. Probably there were 150 persons present, and the proceedings were quiet and orderly throughout.

His Worship the Mayor, who presided, stated that Mr Gillies had requested him, in his official capacity, to take the chair, and to request he had great pleasure in acceding. Even although, as in the present instance, his political views might differ from those of a candidate or representative, he would always be most happy to preside on similar occasions. (Hear, hear.) He then introduced the candidate to the meeting.

Mr GILLIES, after making a few prefatory remarks, said the question before the meeting was his candidature for the Superintendency. It was necessary, in appearing before the electors as an aspirant to that important office, for him to assign reasons for asking their suffrages. The first reason was that strong pressure had been brought to bear upon him by his own constituents. Immediately after the dissolution, he (Mr Gillies) and others had asked Major Richardson to come forward. The Major declined, chiefly on account of his advanced years and failing health; but stated that his sympathies were with them, and he would stand for any constituency that might ask him to become a candidate for the Council. The party who constituted the majority of the late Council thought it would be wrong in them not to bring some one forward to contest the election. By allowing Mr Macandrew to walk over, they would have tacitly consented to Mr Macandrew carrying out his own views in spite of the Council. In order to prevent the Constitutional party being placed in that position, he (Mr Gillies) had, after repeated refusals, and with much hesitation, decided to become a candidate. In taking that step, he had not asked the support of any person or party except Major Richardson, and that gentleman warmly approved of his (Mr Gillies's) determination to stand. Another reason that induced him to come forward was, that the electors might have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the Constitutional question which had led to the present position. That position he would describe by a familiar illustration—the Municipal Council. When a Municipal Council met, the members—or a majority of them—decided upon a certain course of action. If, then, the Mayor were to say, "I don't care what the majority says, or does, or recommends; I care not for your bye-laws or regulations—they were made by a former Council. I was elected by the whole body of ratepayers, and will have my own way in this matter;"—if the Mayor were to assume that position, what would the ratepayers think of him? That was the exact position in which the Superintendent stood in relation to the last Provincial Council. In such a case, it was quite unconstitutional to ask for a dissolution, and equally so to grant one. The Constitution Act granted only one power to the Superintendent, and that was the power to veto any measure that might be proposed. Laws had been passed by the Provincial Council, the Superintendent had given his assent to them, and they remained, until repealed, in full force and effect. The Council passed an Executive Council Ordinance, establishing one of the means whereby good government should be conducted; and that Executive Council Ordinance, until repealed, remained in full force in the Province, equally with the Constitution Act itself. Major Richardson, while Superintendent in 1862, with a sagacity characteristic of the man, foresaw that difficulties might arise, and suggested to the Council, by message, that they should lay down an established rule for the guidance of the Superintendent and his Executive. The Council then passed that Ordinance, which provided that every act done by the Superintendent should be done with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. That regulation had been broken through by his Honor in dismissing Mr Reid; he should have dealt with Mr Reid through his Executive. The Superintendent doubtless had the power to act as he had done, but not the right. His Honor had also broken the law in two other instances: first, in proroguing the Council by Gazette, and again by holding elections of Councillors before the election of Superintendent. The speaker here quoted authorities in proof of his assertions. He then alluded to the charge made against the Majority of impeding the business of the country, and said that, so far from the charge being true, twenty-five of the members agreed to support any Executive Mr Reid might form. Mr Reid and the Majority did in no way attempted to obstruct the business: they merely attempted to prevent a breach of the law. The Superintendent explained that the Majority had thwarted him: he (Mr Gillies) challenged proof of a single instance wherein his Honor had been thwarted. In 1865, Mr Harris, the then Superintendent, had a disagreement with his Executive, and adopted the constitutional course of sending down an extract minute to the Council. The result was that the Council approved of the Superintendent's action. During Mr Dick's Superintendency a similar thing also occurred, and with the same result. It was the mind of the people that the Superintendent was to be the superior power, and he (the speaker) would go a step further and abolish the Provincial Council, and place the power in the hands of the Superintendent. It was because no one else could be found to fight the battle of Constitution-

alism that he (Mr Gillies) had come forward as a candidate. But it was due to the electors that he should give other reasons for his candidature. He had been a member of the Council for 16 or 17 years, and during that time had been a constant opponent of the principle of free selection. No man had taken a more prominent interest in the land laws as he had. So far back as 1861, he took an active part in opposing the system of free selection, which he had seen to work so badly in Victoria. In 1864 he was appointed Provincial Treasurer, and initiated several important reforms in that department: among others, the system of making all payments monthly. The Government of which he was then a member introduced resolutions proposing to borrow money for public works, and more especially for the Port Chalmers and Clutha railways. They proposed that the work should be defined, the cost ascertained, and money borrowed on security of the land through which the railway was to pass. The principle was, that the district receiving the benefit of the construction of a particular work should pay for it, and that it should not be made a general charge on the Province. Year after year he had fought for the system of agricultural leasing; and he was satisfied that the system had worked well: the Wakatipu district supplied an instance of its successful operation on the gold-fields. He was strongly in favour of selling land on the system of deferred payments, say in blocks of 200 acres, with adequate grazing rights to the purchasers. The whole secret of the Superintendent's recent action lay in the land question. If the present Superintendent were re-elected, and the majority of the new Council were composed of squatters, capitalists, and speculators, the result would be that those who wanted land for settlement would have to get it second-hand at a high price. He was in favour of the proclamation of hundreds, whereby grazing rights would be secured to land purchasers. On the expiry of the runholders' leases, he would have the runs divided into blocks of 1000 to 5000 acres, which would enable persons possessed of moderate capital to embark in pastoral pursuits and the cultivation of hill-farms. It was a fact that about one-third of the wool exported from the Province was produced outside the boundaries of the existing runs—on gold-fields, hundreds, and freeholds. He would oppose the system of rushing into public works by sacrificing the land to construct them. The sale of land at Moa Flat had been forced on by that system. Having filled the positions he had mentioned, he did not think he was assuming a position he had no right to assume, in contesting the election for Superintendent. His principal reason for coming forward on the present occasion was that the electors might have an opportunity of deciding the questions, Are we to have responsible government? or, Is the whole power to be vested in the Superintendent? He would add that on two occasions he attempted to reduce the number of Councillors, but unsuccessfully. Mr Reid and himself had introduced the Road Boards Ordinance and the Counties Ordinance; but the people were not yet educated up to the point of taking advantage of the County system. The law was there whenever the people thought proper to take advantage of its provisions.

In reply to Mr Taylor, the candidate said he would not renew the leases of runs adjacent to Cromwell. The model land system, in his opinion, was that introduced by Captain Cargill in 1856—selling the land at ten shillings an acre, and compelling improvements thereon to the value of £2 an acre within four years. He had opposed the Land Act of 1866.—In reply to Mr Marsh, Mr Gillies said he was opposed to free selection without the restriction of improvement clauses. The deferred payment system, now in force, was much preferable. The prejudicial results of free selection were painfully apparent in Southland, where on one side of the Mataura might be seen miles upon miles of desolate waste, and yet the land all sold; while on the other, where the hundreds system was in force, comfortable homesteads were to be seen in all directions.—In reply to Mr Goodger, he believed that railways were the modern main roads, and that they could be made as cheaply as macadamised roads. To construct railways, he would advocate borrowing money on security of the land through which the line was intended to pass.—In reply to Mr McNulty, the candidate said that in his public dealings he recognised no religious denomination, and was strongly in favour of secular education.

Mr James Taylor was very glad to hear Mr Gillies express what he regarded as sound views on the land question. He had therefore great pleasure in moving—"That Mr Gillies is a fit and proper person for the responsible post of Superintendent."

Seconded by Mr Goodger.  
Mr G. M. Starkey proposed, as an amendment—"That Mr Gillies be accorded a vote of thanks for his address."

This was seconded by Mr Marsh, who afterwards withdrew his name, explaining that he had seconded the amendment under the impression that it was a distinct motion.

The Chairman called for another seconder, but none came forward.

The motion and amendment were then put to the meeting, and the former was declared carried by a large majority.

Mr Gillies acknowledged the vote of confidence, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr and Mrs MacAlister, of Sale, Victoria, proceed home per next steamer to give evidence on behalf of the Crown in the Tichborne prosecution. They receive £1000, and £3 per day during their stay in England.

## A Sketch of Ballarat.

There is something painful in meeting with an old friend in a ragged untidy dress, whom you had known when he wore the best, and sported diamond rings and a heavy gold Albert; but the effect is still more depressing when you find a city which you left flourishing, wearing, as it were, seedy garments. "How is the city desolate which was filled with people!" You remember the days when Ballarat was the centre of attraction throughout the colony, when you would find at Craig's Hotel, Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide men; when engine after engine was being erected on the famous Golden Point lead; when magnificent shops, banks, and warehouses were going up like fairy edifices, erected by the wave of the wand of Gold, the enchanter; and looking down on the now almost Geelongese city you cannot but cry, "Oh! what a falling off is here!" But where you will notice the change most is in the great mart, the Corner. There is no Corner now. A few ill-dressed men, weary and listless in appearance, lounge round the Unicorn Hotel. Time evidently hangs heavy on their hands. Once, indeed, and not so long ago, there was little time for standing round there. You could only see faces flushed with success, men who could hardly speak to you for a minute, so precious was time to them; men who hurried hither and thither, made notes as fast as a shorthand writer, drank brandy, and could draw cheques for four figures, and what is more, have them honoured. There is plenty of drawing cheques now, I am told, but the difficulty is to get them cashed. To one who had been on Ballarat when the Corner was in full swing, the sight of the Corner now would make him take up his valise and fly. It has been deserted for the Beehive. Almost all the leading brokers have fled to Sandhurst, and the smaller fry have followed in their wake. But even further could the quondam Ballaratian pursue the contrast and be surprised. Night falls on dull, unfrequented streets. Amusements there are none; people hurry home and heed no more the glare of the lights, the music of the theatre. Anonyma, who in the brisk times haunted these streets, has disappeared; the gay bloods who smoked cigars in the vestibule of the theatre have vanished, and Ballarat, once the abode of what is generally known as the frenzy called "life," is as dull as the once laughed-at "Pivot." Perhaps it is for the best. The fever is over—the golden days have fled—and with them many who made fortunes; and Ballarat wakes from its dream to find its alluvial all but worked out, its quartz undeveloped, with a large population to feed, magnificent shops to support, and the stern enquiry facing the awakened sleeper, "How is it to be done?"—*Town and Country Journal.*

## Pedestrianism in Dunedin.

Austin, the long distance runner, contemplates attempting the difficult feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The arrangements are such that should any unfairness on the part of the walker be detected, he will forfeit the sum of £25 to a committee appointed to conduct the carrying out of the match. Men will be employed by the committee to watch the performer day and night, and a reward will be given to anyone reporting unfairness on his part. A tell-tale will be used, to be attended to every hour, as a check on the watchers. Edwards, Austin's trainer, will be his attendant. Austin has to walk one mile every hour, and will thus, at the most, be able to have an hour and a half of continuous sleep. The time of starting will be fixed by the walker beforehand, and advertised every day, and by it he will be bound. The match will probably be commenced during the present week, as soon as the Head Quarters Drill Shed can be obtained for the purpose. Concerts will be given during the evenings, and the proceeds handed over to Austin. In consequence of the drowsy effect produced by gas on the eyes, Chinese lanterns will be used. This will lighten the task very much, for the resisting the inclination of sleep is the chief difficulty encountered. Although Austin has never before attempted this feat, he has youth and hardiness in his favour.—*Times.*

Drake and Fox have been matched to run three events,—viz., 100, 150, and 200 yards,—on the North Dunedin Recreation Ground, on the 19th July, for £50 a side, and the championship of New Zealand. The articles have been signed, and the first deposit of £10 a side duly posted. Mr James Marshall has been appointed stakeholder; Mr G. Dowse, starter; and Mr W. C. Kirkcaldy, referee. We have had no opportunity yet in Dunedin of seeing what Drake can do, but judging by his past performances in the Colony, the most notable of which was his beating Pat Twohill at Greymouth, about twelve months ago, in a race of 150, 200, and 300 yards, for the championship of the Colony, and £100 a side, Fox has his work cut out for him. Drake will shortly proceed to Wellington, but will be back in time to go into training to fulfil his engagements.—*Star.*

Richard Grosvenor Morrison, medical practitioner and justice of the peace, has been committed to take his trial at the next Circuit Court at Sale, Victoria, on a charge of perjury.

Successful experiments have been recently made on the North London Railway of a new railway-brake, worked by electricity. The invention consists in the application of electromagnets, exerting a force of 600lbs. to pulleys, on a swing-shaft underneath the carriages. By merely pressing a key, the guard is enabled to bring the train to a standstill.

## MISCELLANEA.

An Irish gentleman in Western Australia was telling a colonist what a fine country Ireland was, of course adding more than was true. After listening patiently for some time, the colonist said, "I believe the frost and snow kill all the vermin in Ireland."—"Oh yes, quite correct," returned the other. "Well, then, how the d—l did you manage to come out of it?"

A Grahamstown telegram dated June 4, says:—"An important discovery was made this morning. It was found that the Pumping Association had drained the water from the Caledonian claim, and the water in Toonkey's claim is also going down fast. It will enable the Caledonian to go on sinking a shaft which has been stopped for many months. It is expected the Pumping Association will cut the reef in a few feet or more. The drainage of the shaft and works have cost £50,000, and it was at one time feared the Association would not be able to drain the mines adjacent. All the Caledonian shares have been withdrawn from the market."

A correspondent sends us the following receipt, taken from the *Field*, for waterproofing woollen cloth. The solution neither injures the quality or appearance of the finest cloth, and the plan has to our knowledge been adopted by many for years past in Auckland for waterproofing coats, and trouser-legs from a little above the knee downwards:—Procure half a pound of powdered alum, and a quarter of a pound of sugar-of-lead. Steep the coat (buttons to be taken off) in a tub containing the above ingredients dissolved in two or two and a half quarts of water; keep in for six hours—the longer the better. If dried in the open air it will be better than dried before the fire. The ingredients will take twelve hours dissolving. More comfortable than a mackintosh; not so hot. It is thoroughly effective. The water runs off like water off a duck's back.—*Auckland Paper.*

The following story is told of a young lady and a gentleman at a fashionable party at Nashville, U.S.:—"The young man was handsome and happy, the young lady arrayed in lavender, rose, &c., with gold-powdered hair flowing over her swan-like neck. Finding the heat of the room too much for them, they sought the cool shade of an arbour, where they might listen to the fountain's fall. The music rose and fell, time flew on silver pinions, and after an absence of at least an hour, our young friends re-entered the brilliantly illuminated parlours. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbour informing him that round his neck was the unmistakable print of two arms in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on his upper lip and cheek diamond dust, bloom of youth, and yellow powder mixed up generally. The lady's hair was observed to be several shades paler."

The following, regarding Marshal M'Mahon, is from "Men of the Third Republic":—"He lives a retired, unostentatious life, and though he displayed extraordinary pomp when sent a few years ago on an embassy to Prussia, his manners are unpretending, and his dress plain. He seldom appears in uniform, and the only mark of distinction is a red ribbon. His most marked characteristics are a love of children and a fondness for study. He made his triumphal entry into Milan with a little girl, who had offered him a nosegay, perched upon his holsters. He is probably as well versed in military history as Faidherbe, and is often busy with a child and a map upon his knees. His favourite amusement is riding. In society he is shy, almost sad, and seems ill at ease. He likes to saunter about the Boulevard, with his hands in his pocket and a cigar eternally in his mouth, when he is not on horseback; and he is seen to most advantage at home, surrounded by his family."

Chinese witnesses, as most of our readers know, (says a Queensland journal,) are sworn by blowing out a candle or a match. It appears from a case recently tried at the Towers that the Chinese do not consider such an oath binding, and that evidence given on it is no more reliable than if the ceremony were not gone through at all. One Ah Quee summoned Ah Pack in the Petty Debts Court, and being sworn in the above manner gave conclusive evidence to prove his case, and got a verdict. But Ah Pack moved for a new trial on the ground that the lucifer oath was not considered binding, and his application was granted. On the case being recalled, Ah Pack came provided with several young cocks, the plaintiff and witnesses to be sworn by decapitating the said cocks. Ah Quee was not "game" for this oath, and would not repeat his evidence; so that Ah Pack got a verdict in his favour this time, and Ah Quee retired discomfited and presumably a perjurer. It appears the Chinese think that if they give false evidence on this oath, they will be condemned to remain headless in the other world. We would recommend the above to the notice of the police magistrates, policemen, and all who may have lawsuits with Chinese.

In the "Estimate of Requirements for School Buildings" for the current year, furnished to the Government by Inspector Hislop, forty-five cases of "great urgency" are specified. For Cromwell (No. 15), a new school, to be built of stone, at a probable cost of £400, is recommended; and for Gannockburn (No. 41), it is suggested that a wood residence should be built for the schoolmaster—the probable cost being set down at £250. These requirements will be brought under the notice of the Provincial Council about to be elected, and it is to be hoped will receive favourable consideration when the session comes on.



## Dunedin Advertisements

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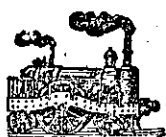
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Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes); Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.

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All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Improved Reaping Machines.  
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Agricultural and Garden Seeds

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CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

JAMES HUTTON,

late of the Australasian, is to be found at home at the Caledonian Hotel, and has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends and the public in general that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronising him will find themselves at home.

First-class board and lodging, 18s per week. All meals; 1s; beds, 1s. Defy competition.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

Hot, cold, and plunging baths free.

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## Patent Medicine

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—  
SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF  
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In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filched in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacks is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of practice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) ... L.1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so packed as to avoid observation.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at

132 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE, Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)

## Patent Medicines

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated  
October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

## DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypriden, Xanthoxyl, &c. Discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT, M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and permanent cure of:—

Nervous prostration	Shortness of breath
Liver complaints	Trembling of the hands
Palpitation of the heart	and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired nutrition
Noises in the head and ears	Mental and physical depression
Loss of energy and appetite	Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only)
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the skin
Female complaints	Impaired sight and memory
General debility	Nervous fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished blood
Flatulence	Nervous debility in all its stages
Incapacity for study or business	Premature decline
Sick headache	
Lassitude	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known: therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

## DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at L.1 1s., containing Two bottles; and L.2 2s., containing Five bottles;—also in family cases at L.5, containing Sixteen bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies, from whom Pamphlets containing Testimonials may be obtained.

Full directions for use, in the English, French, and German languages, accompany each case.

## SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostration he had effected permanent cures by the use of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, says:—"I have repeatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy. I have but one objection regarding it, and that is, the elaborate process required in the preparation will not allow of the retail price being within the reach of all classes."

Dr Lancaster, the eminent coroner, says:—"Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is calculated to entirely supersede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla, quinine, and cod-liver oil."

Dr R. Quain, F.R.C.P., physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, remarks:—"It cannot be doubted that this Phosphatic preparation will henceforth rank foremost in therapeutics; it generates all the important elements of the human frame, the peculiar character of this substance fitting it for vital uses."

Sir T. Lawrence says:—"I have found Dr Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in skin diseases. I presume it is by oxydisation."

Professor Syme says:—"The effects of the Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as astonishing as perplexing."

## Patent Medicines

Dr Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy and general debility, Phosphodyne is a most admirable remedy; it invigorates the nutritive functions, and increases the vital energy,—"not only acts as an absorbent," but retards repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the nutritive functions to their normal condition.

The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of the most important contributions made to materia medica during the last century.

CAUTION.—Be particular to ask for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad; and avoid purchasing Single Bottles, the genuine article being sold in Cases only.

Wholesale agents for New Zealand: KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER AND CO., DUNEDIN.

## THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

## Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by the purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

## Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

## Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glands, and absorbent system, purify the blood, impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

## Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all causes of malady, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats. How important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

## Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment, soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches. No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headache, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout. In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is disordered, and the liver and kidneys morbidly torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by the cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jandice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tie Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c &c &c.

\* \* \* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melbourne Terrace.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1873.